

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th September 1880.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi" ... ..	Calcutta	2,100	
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly	175	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong	600	22nd August 1880.
4	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
5	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Rajshahye	31	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Calcutta	700	23rd ditto.
7	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	.....	27th ditto.
8	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensingh	671	24th ditto.
9	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta	2,000	
10	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Bardwān	296	24th ditto.
11	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca	350	22nd ditto.
12	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	745	27th ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitaishini" ... ..	Dacca	300	
14	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	25th ditto.
15	"Howrah Hitakari" ... ..	Bethar, Howrah	400	
16	"Medini" ... ..	Midnapore	250	25th ditto.
17	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore	487	20th ditto.
18	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
19	"Navavibhakar" ... ..	Calcutta	850	30th ditto.
20	"Pratikar" ... ..	Berhampore	275	20th ditto.
21	"Rangpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kākiniā, Rangpore	250	26th ditto.
22	"Sādhāranī" ... ..	Chinsurah	500	29th ditto.
23	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	23rd ditto.
24	"Samāchār Sār" ... ..	Allahabad	350	
25	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	16th and 23rd August 1880.
26	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	21st and 28th ditto.
27	"Shārad Kaumudī" ... ..	Bhowanipore	300	
28	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet	440	23rd August 1880.
29	"Tripurā Vartāvaha" ... ..	Commillah	.....	21st ditto.
<i>Tri-weekly.</i>				
30	"Samāchār Sudhāvarshan" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
<i>Daily.</i>				
31	"Samvād Prabhakar" ... ..	Ditto	700	26th to 31st August 1880.
32	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	27th August to 3rd September 1880.
33	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto	625	20th and 26th August to 4th ditto.
34	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto	500	30th August to 3rd September 1880.
35	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto	.....	23rd ditto to 1st ditto.
<b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
36	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Ditto	365	28th August 1880.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
37	"Behār Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna	500	
38	"Bhārat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	500	2nd September 1880.
39	"Jagat Mitra" ... ..	Ditto	157	
40	"Sār Sudhānidhi" ... ..	Ditto	200	30th August 1880.
41	"Uchit Baktā" ... ..	Ditto	.....	28th ditto.
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..	Ditto	250	27th ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Tijarūt-ul-Akhbār" ... ..	Ditto	.....	29th ditto.



## POLITICAL.

SOM PRAKASH,  
August 16th, 1880.

Results of the Afghan war.

THE *Som Prakdsh* of the 16th August, received on the 30th idem, contains an article on the results of the Afghan war, from which we make the following extract:—One is seized with wonder when he thinks of the reason which led to the Afghan war, and of the results which it has produced. The war has been entirely the creation of the British Government, which had no ground whatever for declaring it. Nor does it appear that anything has been gained by it. If fear of Russia had any connection with the origin of the war, that fear has not been removed. Only a few days ago the Russian newspapers were insisting that Russia must have a hand in any settlement of Afghanistan which might be arrived at. If this means anything, it means that the Afghan difficulty will not end with the termination of the present troubles. If, again, it was any fault of Shere Ali, of which the war might be said to be the result, even then the policy must be really inexplicable which could bring about the ruin of a country for the fault of an individual. We do not believe that the Afghan war has in any way raised the prestige of the British Government. That Government does not add to, but loses its prestige by triumphing over a savage race which did not give it any offence, and was not fit to fight with it. Wise men become confounded by thinking of the whole history of this Cabul war. There have been indeed before this instances of heroes, such as Alexander and Julius Cæsar, who, swayed by ambition, achieved the conquest of many countries, but no one has ever seen such a conquest as that of Cabul, now made by the British Government.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
August 21st, 1880.

2. The following observations are extracted from an article in the *Sulabha Samachar* of the 21st August:—The British Government has, it were, lost its wits in

Abdur Rahman.  
this Cabul affair. Whatever means have been adopted are all being baffled. Government is betraying great indecision. While fear of Russia, on the one hand, prevents it from giving up its hold on Cabul, the harassments to which British troops are constantly subjected at the hands of the Afghans have, on the other, made them inclined to give it up. As it is, they are at a loss to know what should be done. If it were asked whether the British Government have been in any way gainers by their interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, the question must be answered in the negative. If anybody has gained anything, it is the Russians. The new Amir, who is an astute diplomatist, is a creature of Russia, and is well acquainted with the policy and plans of that power. Properly considered, it is the British who have suffered by this war. They have not been able to subjugate the Afghans. Either blow them away from the cannon's mouth, or continue to be harassed in this way. Another course, and which is the best, is to give back to the Afghans what is theirs. It does not behove the Christian Government of Great Britain to persist in following the brutal policy which is being followed in Afghanistan. Let the British army return to India with honour, and we shall be satisfied.

SULABHA SAMACHAR.

3. The same paper remarks: Nobody will ever surpass Government in the art of throwing dust in the eyes of a people. The natives of this country are unsurpassed for their stupidity. After so much agitation, the appointments to the Native Civil Service have become prizes for clerks and a few semi-educated and inexperienced youths. Would it not be better if the able, educated, and intelligent men who are already in the public service were given these appointments? As it is, the selections that have been made are not likely to be successful, and it is exceedingly probable that their failure will produce an impression in the official mind that the natives of

The Native Civil Service.



the country are not fit to enter the Civil Service. Government meanwhile has sought to convince the people that it has acted very generously, while the truth is that by the new scheme they have been excluded from the higher Civil Service. The men nominated to appointments in the newly-formed service are allowed less independence of action than what is enjoyed by even the Sub-Deputy Collectors. By the elevation of men like Babus Ram Shankar Sen and Bankim Chunder Chatterji to Joint-Magistrateships, Government could secure the confidence of the people, as well as efficiency in the administration of public affairs. As it is, the people have no confidence in the acts of Government, while they notice with regret that the new measure has lowered the dignity of the Civil Service. They look upon the recent appointments as an indication that Government really intends to exclude them from the Civil Service. Why were they not told of this before? By the insincerity of Government the injury done to the people has only been aggravated.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
August 23rd, 1890.

4. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 23rd August, publishes what it is pleased to call the draft of a treaty with Abdur Rahman which has been furnished to the paper by its Cabul correspondent. In this supposed document, Abdur Rahman is described as binding himself to henceforth forget all about Russia, its language, its women, its men, and every other thing; and to transfer his affections to England. He is given to understand that he is to fight his own battles, and must not expect any aid from the British Government. In conclusion, Mr. Griffin beseeches him not to entangle the British in another Cabul war.

SADHARANI,  
August 29th, 1890.

5. The *Sádháraní*, of the 29th August, remarks that the young natives who had expressed so much gratification at the success of the Liberal party at the late elections have now found out their mistake. The Liberals in power do not, it would seem, clearly remember the promises they made while in opposition. The reply of the Marquis of Hartington to the deputation which recently waited upon him on the subject of the Press Act and certain other measures of the late administration, clearly show this to be the case. Will not the people yet perceive their error?

SOM PRAKASH,  
August 16th, 1890.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

6. The *Som Prakash*, of the 16th August, received late in this office, points out the desirability, on the part of Lieutenant-Governors, of publishing reports of the tours which they might make through the interior of the country. Such reports would be exceedingly useful to the public. As it is, the people do not know what good, if any, accrues from the occasional visits which Provincial Governors pay to particular localities.

SOM PRAKASH.

7. The same paper refers to the rejection of the Irish Disturbance Bill by the House of Lords, and condemns the intensely selfish spirit in which the English landlords viewed the question of granting compensation to the evicted tenant for unexhausted improvements, which was the leading feature of that measure. It is really strange to find, remarks the Editor, that English landlords, who are so opposed to the proposal to grant compensation to an evicted tenant in Ireland, become, if they come to India, indignant at the spectacle of native zemindars showing much the same spirit.

In a season of distress, Indian landlords are never wanting in efforts to relieve the sufferings of their tenantry. Even those who may be unwilling to grant help are induced to do so through fear of Government. Helping the ryot in times of distress is a purely voluntary act on the part of the landlords, and can never be the result of compul-

English and Irish landlords vs. the  
Bengal zemindars.



sion. One question, however, might well be asked. With the example of the landlords of England and Ireland before it, how is it that the Government of India is seeking to confer occupancy rights on tenants in this country at the expense of the zemindars. Is this just? Is not this an injury to the rights of the landlords? In England, the landlords have seats in the House of Lords, where the opinion of the majority prevail. In India, on the contrary, the zemindars have no part in the Government, and cannot, even if they wish, prevent any law from being passed. The will of Government is paramount in this country. The zemindars indeed possess an Association, but Government may or may not heed the protests of that Association, which is quite powerless to prevent the extinction of the zemindars' rights, if the rulers are determined upon it. All that the landlords can do in such cases is to memorialize Parliament; but no one need be told what good results from this. It is seldom that the Home authorities act in opposition to the wishes of the local Governments. It is because such acts of injustice are constantly done that the introduction of representative Government into this country has been repeatedly urged in these columns. The Editor then proceeds to make a few observations on the report of the Bengal Rent Commission which may be thus summarised:—If the recommendations made in the report be adopted, the only effect will be that the rights of the landlords will be extinguished, while the tenants, in whose behalf this is proposed to be done, will not be benefited. Those indeed, who have long held a tenure, will be gainers to some extent, but not the tenants-at-will. The more stringent the provisions of the law are made, the more eager will be the landlords to extinguish the tenants' rights. The zemindars will now in all probability make transfers of tenures more frequent, and thus prevent the accrual of occupancy rights. What therefore is required is some provision which should be advantageous to, and satisfy, both landlords and tenants. Any attempt to confer benefits upon one party at the expense of the other would never succeed in putting an end to the disputes which now exist between them. If, after a consideration of the nature of any given piece of land, Government could, on the basis of allowing the tenant a reasonable profit, together with the expenses of cultivation, and the zemindar also fair profits, fix a rent-rate which might never be exceeded, there would be no room for dissatisfaction. Owing to famines and similar causes the price of land indeed occasionally becomes high, but this state of things is never a lasting one. To guard, however, against the loss which would be caused to the zemindars on such occasions, the rent-rate should be so fixed that it should be possible to obtain, when high prices prevail, enhanced rents also. It is not difficult to ascertain if high prices are prevailing at any time.

SOM PRAKASH,  
August 16th, 1880.

8. A correspondent of the same paper regrets to have to notice that Government is engaged in a costly litigation with the tenants of certain khas mehals in the Midnapore district. Their rents have been unduly enhanced. The Settlement Officer, who now happens to be the Collector of the district, did his work in a most unsatisfactory manner. The rents were enhanced without the consent of the tenants, and they were only informed of the fact by a notice which was served upon each of them. They also gave him notice of their objections which were not heeded. The more well-to-do among them consequently have been obliged to resort to the law courts. Both parties are now making arrangements for properly conducting their suits. But the contest is certain to prove ruinous to the poor tenantry.

MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
August 20th, 1880.

9. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 20th August, remarks, in reference to the present lowest limit of taxable income under the License Tax Act, that

The License Tax.



although it has been fixed at Rs. 500, yet, in practice, persons whose incomes were formerly assessed at Rs. 200, are now shown as possessing an income of Rs. 500 a year, and those who were formerly set down by the assessors as earning Rs. 500 are now credited with an income of Rs. 1,000, and thus assessed at a higher figure. If, therefore, instead of raising the lowest limit of taxable income only in theory by inserting some indistinct provisions to this effect, the framers of the Act had clearly laid down that henceforth an income of Rs. 200 a year should be held to mean one of Rs. 500 ; that one of Rs. 500 to mean one of Rs. 1,000, and so on ; there would have been room for fewer complaints.

10. A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of Government to the rise of water in the Bhagiruthee, and the apprehensions of the inhabitants of Bagri and neighbouring localities regarding the state of the Lalitakuri embankment. It gave way last year and caused much destruction of life and property.

MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
August 20th, 1880.

11. The *Tripurā Vārtāvaha*, of the 21st August, makes it a grievance against Government that it has in Commilla imposed a duty on *bhang*. The measure of

TRIPURA VARTAVAHA,  
August 21st, 1880.

course is justified on the ground that it is likely to arrest the increase in the use of intoxicating drugs ; but the true cause, according to the Editor, is to be found in the desire of Government to obtain an increased excise revenue. The duty on ganja also was enhanced on the same plea ; but has the consumption of the article decreased on that account ? The fact appears to be that when once a man gets addicted to the use of any intoxicating stuff, he will go on using it, however high its price may become. Compared with ganja, *bhang* is less deleterious. It is extensively used by the Hindusthanis, and the duty now imposed will be felt as a hardship by them. Government, it is feared, will next proceed to put a tax on tobacco.

12. The same paper makes the following observations on the draft Bill of the Bengal Rent Law Commission :—  
Owing to agrarian riots and non-payment of their rents by the tenantry, suits for arrears of rent have during the last few years greatly increased in number. Instead of inducing better relations between landlords and tenants, the new provisions inserted in the draft Bill, if the measure is passed into law, are more likely to aggravate the disputes between the parties and increase litigation. The writer does not wish it to be understood that it is his desire that the tenantry should continue to be oppressed by the landlords and live in poverty and degradation. What is to be wished is that the rights of each party should be clearly defined, and thus the existence of peace and good will between them rendered possible. It is not just to confer rights on one class alone.

TRIPURA VARTAVAHA.

Although eminent authorities have held that the conferring of occupancy rights on certain tenants by the Legislature has been a direct breach of the terms of the Permanent Settlement, still the Editor is of opinion that it is only fair that some right should be conferred on those who have long held a tenure and made substantial improvements therein. The present draft Bill, however, proposes such an extension of the occupancy rights, that it would be no exaggeration to say that, if it be passed into law the privileges of the landlords would be, in a manner, all but extinguished. Section 11 treats of "tenure-holders" and "undertenure-holders." By this section, certain tenants would be formed into a new class of landlords. Section 19 confers occupancy rights on "under-jotedars" and on many others. The provisions for evicting them are not at all sufficient. If such tenants but pay up arrears of rent, they will not be liable to eviction. In villages, again, written agreements are very rare, and, consequently, their infringement also would be very rare. Another consideration is that many landlords will not be



able to grant compensation to the extent to which they may claim that rent should be enhanced. Section 20 provides for the transferability of occupancy rights by sale or otherwise. If this portion of the Bill is retained when the measure becomes law, there will be but little difference between the actual proprietor and him who may possess occupancy rights therein. In that case it is but fair that some compensation should be paid to the landlord. The conferring of occupancy rights upon under-jotedars who can shew twelve years' possession would again prove injurious to the interests of tenants who might, owing to their minority or any other cause, find themselves obliged to sublet their holdings. On attaining his majority, a tenant placed in this position would, in all probability, be compelled to shift for himself as best as he could, for by that time occupancy rights would have accrued to the under-tenant in his holding. How again would any enhancement in rent be in such cases apportioned between the tenant and under-tenant, seeing that both were possessed of a right of occupancy? It is not clear what the object of the Commission is in making, as has been done in section 11, a distinction between tenure-holders and undertenure-holders. The possession of a few beghas of land, more or less, would be enough to raise or degrade a tenure-holder in the scale laid down. It would appear that the Commissioners intended to confer occupancy rights of the second class upon tenants who have held for more than three, but less than twelve years. There has been some distinction made in their case, but it is doubtful whether there are many landlords who would be able to take advantage of this. If the object were to recognize every class of tenants as possessing some right in the land, it is not clear, why tenants of three years' standing alone should be denied this right.

The right of occupancy, in fact, has been made so extensively obtainable by tenants in this Bill, that it has come to this that transfer alone is sufficient to confer some right in the land to the person in whose favour such transfer may have been made. The most natural course for the landlords will now therefore be to keep a watchful eye on the growth of the occupancy right, and institute suits for ejectment every two years. While so much of the Bill is taken up with provisions for extending the operation of this right, there are important points connected with the subject of rent which have been overlooked. Such, for instance, is the question whether a twelve years' possession is sufficient to confer occupancy rights in case of *chakran* or service lands. There are many conflicting decisions of the High Court on this point, which therefore should receive some attention from the Legislature. Another point which should be attended to has reference to the case in which a tenant voluntarily relinquishes his holding, leaves the village where it is situate, and does not pay rent. Will his right be extinguished? It is not unoften that such tenants turn up after ten or eleven years to claim their holdings, to find, however, that a new tenant has come into his place during his absence. The latter is in such cases put to great hardship.

DACCA PRAKÁSH,  
August 22nd, 1880.

13. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 22nd August, directs the attention of Government to the inconvenience and expense to which suitors living under Srinagar thana are subjected whenever they have to attend the courts in Munshigunge. The courts in this sub-division, both civil and criminal, have to dispose of a large number of cases, but instead of being located in a central position, they are situated in the eastern part of the sub-division. Means of transport again are not easily obtainable. Now that a proposal has been made to erect pucca court-houses in this place, the writer would ask that the authorities should fix upon a convenient site, and remove thereto the courts from Munshigunge, where, by the way, it is difficult to obtain lodgings. If the removal of all the courts is not



considered advisable, the sub-division might be divided into two portions, and of the officers now working in Munshigunge one Munsif and one Deputy Magistrate transferred to either Serajdigha or Haldia, which would be a convenient locality so far as the inhabitants of Srinagar thana were concerned. The inhabitants of the Nawabgunge thana are similarly greatly inconvenienced by being required to come to Dacca for the prosecution of their suits. Now, as the limits of the Nawabgunge thana are contiguous to those of the Srinagar thana, a sub-division and a munsiffiee might be established with advantage at either Rajanagar or Tegharia, which occupies with reference to these thanas a central position.

14. The *Srihatta Prakásh*, of the 23rd August, contains remarks highly eulogistic of Mr. Macpherson, the Assistant Commissioner of Karimgunj. His transfer to Sylhet has filled the hearts of the inhabitants of the sub-division with exceeding grief. He is an able, energetic, and courteous officer, and very popular.

SRIHATTA PRAKASH,  
August 23rd, 1880.

15. The *Sahachar*, of the 23rd August, remarks, in reference to Mr. Croft's visit to Behar, that "it would perhaps be no exaggeration to say that this man is a slave to Sir Ashley Eden."

SAHACHAR,  
August 23rd, 1880.

16. The same paper comments on the statements made by Lord Hartington when presenting the Indian Budget to Parliament. The actions of the new Ministry are gradually disappointing the expectations of the people of India. It is to be regretted that they have found it impossible to repeal the License Tax. If even the Liberals are found capable of expending the Famine Fund for the purposes of the Afghan war, the whole world will know that in the vocabulary of statemanship, honesty is but another name for self-interest. The expenses of the Afghan war should not be thrown upon the shoulders of the people of India, but borne by England alone.

SAHACHAR.

17. The same paper writes a long article on the reply of the Secretary of State to the Deputation that recently waited upon him with a prayer for the repeal of the Arms Act, the Press Act, and certain other measures of the late Administration. The Editor does not see why there should be so much deliberation required to repeal the Press and the Arms Acts which have been universally condemned. Lord Ripon's hesitation can only mean that he desires to consult the local authorities, whose opinion, however, it is well-known, is in favour of the retention of these measures. Is it natural that they would advise the repeal of an enactment which owes its origin to their efforts? Already they have raised the cry that the Press Act has succeeded in checking license and seditious writing, thus seeking to justify its existence. So, in reference to the Arms Act, Sir Ashley Eden has sanctioned the issue of a greater number of licenses for the use of firearms than formerly, in order that an excuse might be found for the retention of the measure on the ground that it did not interfere with the liberty of the people in respect of such weapons for sporting purposes. It is not, however, difficult to see through these devices. Far better would it be if Government would plainly tell the natives of the country that as a conquered people they could not expect to enjoy either the liberty of the press or the freedom to use arms.

SAHACHAR.

18. Referring to the reply of Sir Ashley Eden to the Address presented to him by the Behar planters, the *Som Prakásh*, of the 23rd August, received late in this office, remarks that, although it may be true that the planters have

SOM PRAKASH,  
August 23rd, 1880.



considerably mended their ways since 1877, still it would not be advisable to place too much reliance on the statements of a few Magistrates who, most likely, derived their information either from the planters themselves or from the officers of their own courts. The value of the information, considering the source from which it was obtained, can be easily estimated; and it is doubtful whether Sir Ashley Eden had much ground for expressing gratification. If Behar had possessed some Association of its leading men like the British Indian or the Indian Association at Calcutta, then only could reliable news have been obtained. The oppression of the indigo planters is one of the chief causes of the poverty of the people of Behar; and this evil will continue to exist until the *thikkadari* system is entirely abolished in that province.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
August 23rd, 1880.

19. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 23rd August, observes that although one could really wish that the labours of the Rent Commission on behalf of the

tenantry might be successful, that disputes between landlords and tenants might cease, and that the poverty-stricken ryots of this country might, through the aid of the Legislature and the law courts, grow in power and wealth; yet it is quite possible that results the very opposite of these might follow from the present efforts of Government. It is also possible that the Commissioners, while preparing the draft Bill, were aware of this latter contingency. The existing rent law succeeded in so weakening both landlords and tenants that they were returning to a comparatively peaceful frame of mind; but the empire, it would seem, cannot go on in this style, and so it is necessary there should again occur disputes between the two classes. This result will be brought about if the draft Bill is passed into law. The landlords will now keep a more vigilant eye on the growth of the occupancy right than formerly, and the tenants become afraid of making improvements in the land. There will be increase of litigation, and increase of stamp revenue.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
August 24th, 1880.

20. Adverting to the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor to the address of the indigo planters of Behar, the *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 24th August, remarks that His Honor showed an undue anxiety to answer the charges brought against the administration by Mr. O'Donnell. He should have waited until he was called upon by the Secretary of State for an explanation. It was, of course, not unnatural on his part to feel a little offended at Mr. O'Donnell's conduct in having at once communicated with the Secretary of State. The statements made by the pamphleteer also are not free from a certain amount of exaggeration. Yet, in spite of all this, it is not reasonable to suppose, as the planters would have the public believe, that, in Behar, the accumulated evils of years have disappeared so soon in consequence of their energetic efforts.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
August 24th, 1880.

21. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 24th August, draws the attention of the local authorities to the large number of prosecutions for alleged false cases which have of late occupied the attention of the courts in Burdwan. That in most cases of theft and similar crimes, the offenders are not detected is due to the inefficiency of the police who, however, to save their reputation, often find it advantageous to report that the robbery reported was false, and that malicious information had been given. The result is a prosecution of the party who gave the information. The authorities should have a sharp eye on such cases.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
August 30th, 1880.

22. The *Naravibhakar*, of the 30th August, in noticing the resolution of Government on the Sanitary Commissioner's last report, observes with regret that, in spite of Sir Ashley Eden's manifest desire to promote sanitation in Bengal, he finds himself, owing to lack of funds,

Report of the Sanitary Commissioner.



unable to effect any good. Excavation of tanks in those parts of the country where they are needed, and the setting free of silted-up channels would go a great way to mitigate disease; but it is strange that while such necessary works cannot be taken in hand for want of funds, millions are being wasted in prosecuting a vindictive war with savages.

23. The same paper notices with regret that for the sake of economy Sir Ashley Eden has ordered the discontinu-

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
August 30th, 1880.

Registration of births and deaths.

ance of the practice of registering vital statistics. Their registration is, however, extremely necessary in the interests of good government. Of course, the returns given by the police were not reliable. The work might be efficiently and accurately performed if Government asked some respectable native gentleman in every village to attend to it.

24. The same paper expresses gratitude to Sir Ashley Eden for his founding two scholarships for the encouragement of the study of scientific agriculture by the natives of the Bengal Presidency. The

The new scholarships founded by  
Sir Ashley Eden.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

writer would, in this connection, suggest the establishment of an agricultural school and a model farm like those in Madras for the benefit of the people of these provinces.

#### EDUCATION.

25. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 20th August, notices the backward condition of education among the inhabitants of the villages to the south of

The Jaynagar School.

Calcutta. Jaynagar, the centre of many flourishing villages, has a numerous-attended school, but somehow it has incurred the disfavour of the authorities of the Education Department, who seem to be determined not to bestow upon it any grant-in-aid. Mr. Croft has exceeded his powers by insisting that, until the Jaynagar School is amalgamated with the Durgapore School, no aid shall be given to the former.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
August 20th, 1880.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 4th September 1880.*



